





BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE BATTLE OF MAGDALA.

THE ABYSSINIAN CHARGE.

A KING TO BE CROWNED BY THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald's* Abyssinian special gives the following details of the capture of Magdala. As soon as the English advance came in view the Abyssinian enemy stood forth in grand array. As if in response to the night, Theodoros opened at once with mortars on Napier. The British replied with the same gun. The fire from the defences having continued a short time, 3,500 warriors, setting up loud cheers of joy and revenge, and chanting national songs of triumph, dashed with great ardour down the steep height from the palace fortress and charged the British light batteries gallantly. Napier's men stood firm, and the Abyssinians were repulsed, having 700 warriors, including two prominent chiefs, killed during the engagement.

The tactics of Theodoros' officers were judicious and the courage of his soldiers excellent. Aware of his heavy loss, Theodoros forwarded a flag of truce to Gen. Napier, inquiring on what terms the English would negotiate a peace. Gen. Napier replied in the name of the Queen. His terms were unconditional surrender. Theodoros said he would never accept such arbitrary terms. Seeing even his present defeat, he would prefer to fight to the end.

In conclusion, the King requested Gen. Napier to take the British captives, whom he would hand over to him, and go away when they had all been released. The King refused positively to surrender for himself, and the conference was broken off. Magdala was consequently stormed by the English a few days afterwards. During the latest moment of the fighting, after the British assault, and when driven to his last stand point, Theodoros attempted suicide on three separate occasions. He was rendered perfectly furious by his defeats. The released captives say they saw three hundred native prisoners killed by the King's order on the 9th of April. Theodoros was buried in the Church at Magdala, official respect being shown to his remains. The young Prince Theodoros will be conveyed to England and educated there. Gobarez, the friendly chief who aided the British army in its march through Tigre, will be duly crowned King of Abyssinia—thus introducing a new dynasty.

LONDON, May 9.—The *alibi* claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barrett, recently convicted of complicity in the Clerkenwell crime, has been disproved by further Government inquiry. The death sentence will therefore be carried out.

Messrs. Nugent and O'Connor, of the Jackmel packet prisoners were not released; they are still in confinement and will be tried at an early day.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louise of England, is denied.

VIENNA, May 10.—Telegrams state that the persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return. Assassins and desecrators of the graves of the Jews, who perpetrated their outrages almost with impunity for a long time, will hereafter be rigorously punished.

BERLIN, May 10.—Mr. Bancroft, the United States Ambassador, starts to-morrow for Baden and Wurtemberg to meet representatives of these countries, and negotiate for the extension of the provisions of the national treaty recently concluded between North German and the United States to Baden and Wurtemberg also.

LONDON, May 10.—The case of Barrett, the convicted Fenian, awakens considerable interest; on petition the prisoner has been reprieved for a week. Further Government inquiry will be made.

PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress were at Orleans on Saturday. In response to the Mayor's address of welcome, the Emperor made a pacific speech.

LONDON, May 11.—Considerable excitement was occasioned to-day on the receipt of telegrams from Ashton-under-Lyne, announcing the breaking out of a serious anti-Popery riot in that city. The mob paraded the streets, sacking houses and outraging the people. Several persons were shot. At the last accounts the riot had been suppressed and the city was quiet.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Nugent, one of the Jackmel party, has at last been released from custody.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

LONDON, May 12, evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's 3rd resolution, was announced. The Queen says that she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject.

Mr. Gladstone will, to-morrow, bring in a Bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish Church.

The recently appointed Bishop of Litchfield, has been winning golden opinions by his apostolic zeal and activity. He was asked the other day to open a new church in Staffordshire. The church had been erected for the spiritual benefit of the poor pollsters; on entering the church the bishop found that the admission was by ticket. The iron structure was crowded with the well-dressed people, the poor pollsters being left outside. What did the good bishop do? When he had finished the prayers, he walked out of the church, and preached to the pollsters in the open air. It would be well for the Established Church in these times if there were more bishops like Dr. Selwyn.

History of King Theodore—Origin of the War.

King Theodoros of Theodore of Abyssinia, with whose name and recent history every reader of newspapers throughout the world has become familiar in consequence of his war with England, has been slain at the storming of his capital, Magdala, by the English army. The original name of Theodoros was Dejazmach Kassa. He was born of humble parentage at Quar, on the borders of Western Amhara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. He escaped from the convent to his uncle, Dejazmach Comfu, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits, and eventually became ruler of a large portion of Abyssinia. Naturally ambitious and politic he succeeded in enlarging his authority steadily at the expense of the other "Ras" or Chiefs of Abyssinia. His power especially increased when in 1853 he defeated his father-in-law, Ras Ali, and took him prisoner. At length, in 1855, he felt himself strong enough to formally claim the throne of all Abyssinia, and he was crowned as such by the Abnna Salama, the head of the Abyssinian Church. His reign soon proved to be the most effective Abyssinia had ever had. As soon as he came into power his attention was directed to the importance of being on terms of friendship with the Government which rules India, and which has established itself in the neighbouring stronghold of Aden. He, therefore, resolved to assert the rights assured to him by virtue of the treaty made between Great Britain and Abyssinia in the year 1849, and ratified in 1852, in which it was stipulated that each state should receive ambassadors from the other. Mr. Plowden, who had been for many years English Consul at Massawah, although not an accredited agent to Abyssinia, went to that country with presents for the people in authority, and remained during a war which broke out at the occasion of Theodoros. Unfortunately, Mr. Plowden, who had succeeded in winning the favour of the Emperor to a large extent, was killed, and his successor, Mr. Cameron, was informed, soon after his arrival, in 1862, by the King, that he desired to carry out the above-mentioned treaty; he even wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, asking permission to send an embassy to London. Although the letter reached England in February, 1863, it remained unanswered; and the supposition that this circumstance, together with a quarrel with Mr. Stern, a missionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had spoken disrespectfully of the King, who had remonstrated against the flogging to death of two interpreters, roused the King's temper, and a year after, having despatched the unanswered letter, he sent an armed force to the missionary station, seized the missionaries and put them in chains. He also cast Mr. Cameron into prison, and had him chained continually to an Abyssinian soldier. Great excitement prevailed in England on the arrival of the news of this outrage against British subjects; but in consideration of an armed expedition having to undergo many hardships in such a warm climate, it was deemed best by the English Government to use diplomacy in its efforts to have the prisoners released. It was not until the second half of August, 1865, that Mr. Rassam, an Asiatic by birth, was sent on a special mission to the Abyssinian potentate, and was received on his arrival in February, 1866, in a truly magnificent style, the release of the prisoners being at once ordered by the King. But the hope thus raised was soon to be disappointed, for when Mr. Rassam and the other prisoners were just on the point of taking leave of the Emperor, they were put under arrest and notified that they would have to remain in the country as State guests until an answer could be obtained to another letter which the King was going to write to the Queen. Hypocrisy, falseness and mendacity seem to have taken a prominent part in the character of King Theodore; for while he, in an unctuous letter to the Queen, ostensibly attributed the detention of Mr. Rassam to his wish of consulting him in what way the friendly relations of the English and Abyssinian monarchies might be best extended, he treated the prisoners with leniency only for a short period, and soon used rigorous measures towards his victims. As a reason for his change of conduct he afterward gave an alleged report that English, French and Turkish troops were on their way to invade Abyssinia. Theodoros' letter was conveyed to England by Mr. Flad, a German missionary, who was also the bearer of a letter from Mr. Rassam, in which he requested that English artisans be sent to engage in the Abyssinian service. The English Government engaged some artisans for the service, and having sent them to the coast of Abyssinia, notified the King that they would enter his territory if he would previously liberate the captives. The condition not being complied with, the artisans returned to England. After exhausting all diplomatic resources to obtain from Theodoros the release of the captives, the English Government last year declared war against Theodoros. The war was chiefly to be carried on with the troops, English and native, which in India had become accustomed to the hot climate. The first English troops made their appearance in October, 1867, but it was not until the close of the year that the whole of the army arrived. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Sir Robert Napier, heretofore Commanding-General at Bombay. Under him acted as commanders of divisions, Sir Charles Stevely and Col. Malcolm, while Col. Morewether commanded the cavalry. The distance from Massawah, the landing place of the troops, to Magdala, the capital of Theodoros, is about 300 miles. The English had to overcome great difficulties, but they have overcome them with remarkable energy. King Theodoros gradually retired before the English without risking a battle until he reached his capital. Then he made a stand and fought bravely for his crown, but in vain; he was defeated, the capital captured, and the King himself slain. King Theodoros was on the whole, the greatest ruler Abyssinia has ever had; even according to English accounts, he excelled, in all many pursuits, and his general pursuits, and his general manner was polite and engaging. Had he avoided this foolish quarrel with England, and proceeded on the way of reform which he

entered upon in the beginning of his reign, he would probably have played an important part in the political regeneration of Eastern Africa.

Case of the Convict Barrett and the Alibi Memorial.

LONDON, May 9.—The memorial forwarded to the Home Office by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and other humanitarians, claiming and urging that an *alibi* was clearly made out in favour of the Fenian Barrett, convicted of the murder of Mary Ann Hodgkinson by the Clerkenwell explosion, received due attention by the Government.

Further inquiries by the Home Secretary disprove the claim of the petitioners, however, and the last penalty of the law, by hanging, will be duly carried out on the prisoner.

Barrett was sentenced to death by the Lords Justices of the Queen's Bench, at the Central Criminal Court in this city, on the 27th of April, after having made the defence that he was employed at his trade as a shoemaker in Glasgow, Scotland, on the day of the explosion at Clerkenwell prison. One of his witnesses swore that Barrett read the account of the event to him and other persons in Barrett's shop, in Scotland, next morning.

The prisoner addressed the Court before receiving sentence. In the course of his speech he said, "It is useless for me to enter into protestations of innocence, being fully aware that no declaration of mine will have the slightest tendency to prevent your Lordship from following the course you have determined upon. But this I can and will most solemnly declare—there is no one who more deeply commiserates the sufferers from that explosion, or more earnestly deprecates the fatal consequences. No, I am not one to rejoice over misery or find pleasure in the sufferings of my fellow creatures, the statement of Mahany, even to the contrary. Even him I can forgive, though his sufferings may not be so great as he deserves. I would wish to correct an inference that has been made here that I was in London at the time of the explosion. There never was a greater mistake than to give me credit for such an undertaking as that explosion. It was utterly absurd to suppose so, being, as I am, a total stranger to acts of daring; and if it be attributed to the Fenian organization, then it becomes more ridiculously absurd. In the city of London, according to Sir Richard Mayne and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there are 10,000 armed Fenians, and that they should have to send to Glasgow to do this work, and there to select a person of no higher condition and no greater abilities than the humble person who now addresses your Lordship, is a stretch of imagination which the disordered minds of the afflicted officials could alone be capable of entertaining."

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Barrett, said:—"The jury, after mature deliberation, have pronounced their verdict, and in the propriety of that verdict I fully concur. There may be discrepancies in the evidence, as there always are in some of the statements in a case of this kind; but the main points of the case have been abundantly established, and I am glad that in the protestations you have made on your part to repeat that part of your defence which rested on the alleged fact of your being in Glasgow when the explosion took place in London."

The Judge did not name the day for his execution.

The Davenport Poisoning Case.

The jury summoned to investigate the cause of death of George and Mary Lowcock, two children who died suddenly about a week previous at Davenport, resumed their meeting on Saturday evening.

Dr. Philbrick, coroner, stated that he had written to the Attorney-General of Ontario, and read a letter received in answer which stated owing to the expenses an analysis of the stomachs would entail, he did not consider it worth while to order one.

The jury expressed themselves strongly in regard to the reply of the Crown officer, and the foreman stated that if the Attorney-General did not think it worth the trouble to order an analysis they did not consider it worth while to return a verdict. The jury was of opinion that justice should be done under any circumstances. Two doctors had sworn that the children had died through the effects of poison, and they seeing no possibility in the fact of this, of returning an intelligent verdict, adjourned till Saturday next. The cost would, we believe, be about \$40.

The jury before separating drew up the following mild protest.

Township of York, May 9, 1868.—We the undersigned Jurymen in the inquest held on the bodies of George and Mary Ann Lowcock, supposed to have died by some poison contained in Indian meal, beg to state: According to the evidence of Drs. Winstanley and Addington the children died by poison. As the Attorney-General refuses to pay the expenses of an analysis by Prof. Croft, we cannot return a verdict unless the stomach is analyzed.—Edward Holliman, Foreman of the Jury, William James, John R. Bull, James Gwado, William Bailey, Michael Brian, Robert Keane, John Baird, John Rouke, Allan Orr, Henry Adair, John Parker, Alfred Mice, Francois Wanzler, James Joliffe.

THE DRESSER WORN BY THE ROYAL PARTY IN IRELAND.—On landing at Kingstown the Prince and Princess seemed deeply impressed with the enthusiasm of their reception. The cheers were again and again renewed, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs with graceful energy. The Prince wore a blue frock coat, and a rich satin scarf of unimpeachable green. In the breast of his coat was a rose set in a bunch of shamrocks. The Princess looked full of happiness. Her fine intelligent face and her lustrous eyes beamed with uncheeked gratification and kindness. She repeatedly bowed in the most marked and ardent manner in acknowledgment of the cheers that welcomed her. She wore a dress and jacket of rich mauve tulle ornamented with white braid, a white bonnet trimmed with Irish lace and shamrocks, and a white tulle veil marked with shamrocks. On her breast was a large shamrock.

TRAVEL GUIDE.

NORTH RAILWAY.	
Express.....	8.50 A.M.
Mail.....	7.43 P.M.
Express.....	8.50 P.M.
GRAND TRUNK WEST.	
Depart.....	7.30 A.M.
Arrive.....	12.30 P.M.
GRAND TRUNK EAST.	
Depart.....	5.30 A.M.
Arrive.....	12.30 P.M.
GREAT WESTERN.	
Depart.....	7.00 A.M.
Arrive.....	12.30 P.M.

SABBATH SERVICE, NEWMARKET.

St. Paul's (Episcopal).—Pastor: Rev. S. F. Ramsay. 11 a.m. p.m.  
St. Andrew's (Scottish).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. John's (Roman Catholic).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. James' (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. George's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. Peter's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. Michael's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. David's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. John's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.  
St. George's (Anglican).—Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8 a.m.  
Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m.  
Mails made up for the South, daily, at 8.10 a.m.  
Mails made up for the West, daily, at 8.10 a.m.  
Mails made up for the East, daily, at 8.10 a.m.  
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Mails made up for the South, daily, at 8.10 a.m.  
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Judicious Advertising.  
Direct Importations of Bark & Harrison.

THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1868.

NOTICE.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

MILITIA BILL.

We see in the debate on the Militia Bill, Mr. Dorion moved in amendment as follows, embodying the suggestions we threw out in a late number:

"Hon. Mr. Dorion rose to move an amendment. He begged the effect of this Bill would be to destroy the volunteer force and substitute for it one most inefficient. Again, of all the money to be expended under this Bill, very little went to the men, but was expended in paying new officers, increasing the allowance to old ones, and on contingencies. Altogether, the new measure found no favour in the country. He would therefore move an amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that it be an instruction to the Committee of the Whole on the Militia Bill, that in the opinion of this House the volunteer system is of proved efficiency, is especially adapted to the spirit and circumstances of the people, and is capable of supplying a more efficient and available force for the defence of the country than that to be substituted by the Bill; that therefore it is advisable to amend the said Bill by providing for the better maintenance and encouragement of the volunteer force and the drilling of officers of the ordinary militia, and that the ordinary militia shall not be called out by conscription, except in case of necessity."

This, however, which would have saved and increased the efficiency of the volunteer force in Ontario, was negated by a large vote; so Sir George Cartier has had his own way in wasting money and injuring the military spirit of this Province. We look upon the Militia Bill as the most extravagant and injurious legislation of the Session. The Premiers of the Dominion and Ontario stood by and let the interests of Ontario go by default. In fact, Sandfield McDonald was not satisfied with that, but gave the volunteers of Ontario a parting kick as he helped to legislate them out of existence.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY—PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the Court House, Newmarket, called by the Rev. Mr. S. Roadhouse, in accordance with a numerously and influentially signed requisition, for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done towards celebrating the coming anniversary of the Queen's Birthday in a fit and becoming manner, and we must say a good many names appearing on the requisition did not put in an appearance at the meeting, although it was very well attended on the whole, and was entered into with considerable spirit. There has been a good deal of feeling manifested since the public became aware that the surplus over and above all expenses connected with last year's celebration, amounting to some \$110, had been voted by a majority of the committee to

go towards purchasing a piano. The parties collecting subscriptions for the celebration last year maintaining that all they collected was for the celebration, and that the surplus over last year's expenses should have been laid aside as a nucleus for the present celebration, which, in our opinion, would have been the proper way to do. But as it is a majority of the committee empowered J. J. Pearson, R. Simpson and Joseph Cawthra to pay out the surplus towards purchasing a piano as above stated. It was then moved by Mr. Bowden, seconded by Mr. Hodge, that we celebrate the Queen's Birthday, and that as the committee appointed to lay out the surplus funds of last year had not done so, an application be made for the funds, to be handed over for the present occasion. This motion caused considerable discussion, bringing forth arguments from different points bearing on the question; and in amendment to the above motion, Dr. Bentley moved, seconded by Mr. T. Botsford, that we celebrate the Queen's Birthday, and that the proceeds, if any, over expenses, be applied to the former funds towards the purchase of a piano for the village. The original motion was carried.

A committee of arrangement was next proposed, consisting of Messrs. S. Roadhouse, (Beve), Dr. Bentley, J. Hodge, W. H. Bowden, E. Jackson, R. H. Smith, C. H. Lockard, G. M. Binn, J. Mitchell, C. Elvidge, G. H. Bahe, W. McMaster, Jr., and Dr. Hackett.

The meeting then adjourned.

The committee then met, and a deputation of three, viz: S. Roadhouse, J. Hodge and E. Jackson, were authorized to see what could be done with regard to last year's funds.

Local Items.

The Rev. F. Byrne, agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society, will preach, next Sabbath, in the Congregational Church at 11 a.m.; address the Sabbath School in the Wesleyan Church, at 2.30 p.m.; and preach in the Presbyterian Church, at 6.30 p.m.

MAGAZINES.—Just received at the Courthouse—Chambers Journal, Ballou, Sunday Magazine, Good Words, New Dominion, Leisure Hour, The Betrothed, by Sir Walter Scott; Life of Joseph Grimald, the noted English Clown, by Chas. Dickens; a Message from the Sea, by Chas. Dickens; Satanstoe, by F. Cooper; and a lot of Beadle's and Munro's new Dimes.

The quarterly meeting of the North York Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday, the 23rd inst., in the Grammar School Room, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., when the merits of the new series of Reading Books will be considered, as well as other business of importance. The following topics will be discussed: "Are any changes desirable in the examination and admission of Candidates to the profession of teaching; so as to raise the status." A large attendance is desired, as delegates to the Provincial Association have to be appointed.

FIRE COMPANY No. 1.—On Thursday evening, the 7th inst., the Company met in the Engine House. Captain Allen in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. After the regular business of the meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, which resulted as follows:

Captain—James Allen.  
1st Lieutenant—Charles Burnle.  
2nd Lieutenant—James Hodge.  
Sec. and Treas.—William Trent.

1st and 2nd Branchmen—to remain as last year, viz: Eli Spencer 1st, M. Cana 2nd. The meeting then entered into discussion with regard to having an excursion on an early date, of which due notice will be given.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The general committee met at the Railroad Hotel on Tuesday evening last, pursuant to adjournment. R. H. Smith, President, in the chair. Present: Messrs. T. Atkinson, Dr. Bentley, G. McMaster, J. McLaughlin, E. Jackson and G. M. Binn. Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Dr. Bentley, and resolved, that a Re-Union be held on Friday, the 6th June. Moved by G. McMaster, seconded by T. Atkinson, and resolved, that the following be a committee to make arrangements for the Re-Union, viz: R. H. Smith, E. Jackson, Dr. Bentley, S. Webster and G. McMaster. A bill presented by Dr. McKinnis, and on motion of E. Jackson, seconded by G. McMaster, was referred to the Finance Committee. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on the 1st Monday in May.

ANTI-POPEY RIOTS AT STALYBRIDGE.—The disgraceful riots which recently took place in Rochdale are being imitated in the neighborhood of Stalybridge. A few nights ago, a number of Murphysites returning from an anti-Popery lecture were attacked by a large party of Irishmen and routed. Since that time, the Catholics chapel and schools at Stalybridge have been several times attacked, and great damage has been done. The Catholics having gathered about the church to defend it, rows have taken place, many persons have been hurt, and one has been wounded by a shot from a gun. Special constables have been sworn in.—*Manchester Examiner*.

FATAL POISONING CASE.—Yesterday another fatal poisoning case occurred, which resulted in the death of two boys, brothers, named Day. As a number of boys from the Friar's school, belonging to the R. C. church, Nicholson street, were returning to school after dinner, they ate a quantity of a plant termed wild parsnip as they went along the road. At one o'clock two of the boys had died, and eight more lingered in a dangerous condition. Word was sent to the Chabollon Square station, and sergeant Ritchie and constable Edmondson went to the school to render assistance. Last evening there was another at the point of death.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Great Walking Match.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND HOURS.

The New York Post says: An interesting pedestrian exhibition is now going on at a billiard saloon in Platham Street, for the purpose of testing the endurance of two sporting men. Two Englishmen—John Goulding, aged 35, and James Miles, aged 21 years—each endeavouring to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

The field of action is a billiard room containing three tables, at the back of a drinking saloon. Forty walks round these tables complete the mile. A beginning was made last Saturday afternoon. In order to perform the feat it will be necessary to walk for six weeks, less eight hours. A state of complete physical exhaustion may be expected on the part of both contestants long before that time.

The only man who has yet accomplished the feat was Captain Barclay, in England, about twenty years ago. He showed signs of great fatigue before his five hundredth mile had elapsed. He would fall while walking and frequently had to be raised. Severe castigations with whips were administered, to excite and thoroughly arouse him. He was pricked also with needles, and pistols were fired near his ear. Doctors were constantly also present to administer stimulants. Profound sleep would ensue at each moment of rest, and at the close of the feat it was long and enduring. His nerves and muscles, however, from constant previous habit, impelled him to raise at the usual intervals for at least a fortnight, and walk while sleeping. To prevent this he was forcibly held until his system returned to its normal condition. Barclay had an advantage over the present contestants in walking in the open air.

He had beds immediately within the outer doors of the two cottages, and laid in them alternately. Goulding and Miles are in an atmosphere somewhat vitiated by a constant crowd, though a draft rushes through, and at the close of each walk, are compelled to ascend a pair of stairs to bedrooms. Both are light, bony men. Goulding is five feet five inches in height. He was apprenticed to a butcher during boyhood, in England, but adopted the profession of "hurdle and jumping" at the age of seventeen. In later years he combined with it walking and running. Hurdle jumping is performed by leaping a succession of twenty-five hurdles, each three feet six inches high, placed in a circle, ten yards apart. It is necessary to jump this circle twenty times, equalling five hundred hurdles. Goulding, in a running contest, was beaten some years ago by Jackson, the "American Deer." His best running was nine miles in an hour and a quarter.

During the present contest, Goulding wears a thick flannel shirt under a thin woolen elastic shirt. His legs are covered by loose woolen drawers, and round his neck is a silk handkerchief. He wears also a light cap. Miles is similarly dressed. He has tight cotton drawers upon his legs, like a circus rider. He wears neither cap nor handkerchief. The socks worn are cotton, and the shoes have low heels. Both men take a long breath at the close of each circuit of the tables, which lasts nearly to their return. They look at no one in passing. Their eyes are vacant, and indicate a mental absorption in their work. Their elbows are curved and hands brought to a level with the centre of their chests. Each shoulder is elevated and depressed in turn, as steps are taken. This materially aids motion and stays fatigue. They perform their mile usually in from nine to thirteen minutes and forty-one seconds. They take a morning shower bath of salt-water, and are rubbed from time to time with oil. Their feet are often bathed in beef tallow or fudge water, in which blacksmiths have dipped hot irons. This is mingled with a little carbonate of ammonia.

Training for this race began, on the part of both, two weeks ago. The men rose daily at five, took a shower bath, and drank a glass of choice sherry, in which an egg was beat up. They then practised twenty minutes with light dumb-bells, and subsequently walked three miles in the open air at a moderate pace. Breakfast took place at seven. Leisure to read or converse was allowed until dinner at one, with the exception of the time required for an open air walk of ten miles at an ordinary rate. A rest of forty minutes followed dinner, and a quiet walk of ten to fifteen miles was then accomplished.

Miles weighs 142 pounds and Goulding 120 pounds, but neither was required to reduce his weight. When this is exacted men follow the same diet and training, but wear three additional flannel shirts on their daily walks, and run violently at each return home. On arriving they throw off their moist clothing, take a salt water bath, and are well rubbed.

At the present moment of racing their diet is the same as when training, with the exception of the ale, which is replaced by tea, water, arrowroot, egg, and sherry or lemonade. No pastry or broths is taken. The admission is fifteen cents, and, during the day, they walk every hour in order to exhibit themselves frequently. After midnight they walk two miles at a time, and are thus enabled to sleep about forty-five minutes at the close of each hour, and an equal time at the beginning of the next. It is noticeable that their greatest drowsiness is from two to six in the morning. The air has then less buoyancy than at other times. Deaths are more apt to occur during these hours than at other periods.

As the completion of the thousand miles approaches great exhaustion may be expected, and the sight will be an interesting physiological study. At present both men are quite fresh. No one as yet except Barclay has exceeded three hundred miles. One of the most successful of these candidates in England was a woman.

Goulding has lately arrived from England. Miles has been several years in Australia and California. He claims to have outwalked George Moore, the Australian champion, and Dan Driscoll, the champion of the Pacific coast. He was invited here by sporting men three months ago, to walk Weston, but that pedestrian had no disposition for further feats. The present match is for \$2,000. If both accomplish the feat they will continue walking until one of the two is unable to continue.

Statistics of the fatigue attending hurdle, jumping and racing are an interesting study. At the close of a race partial blindness is apt to ensue for half an hour. Surrounding objects seem enveloped in a mist.

A Fearful Storm.

The telegraph despatches gave but a meagre report of the remarkable and violent atmospheric commotion which disturbed the inhabitants of Chicago on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The city was suddenly, at 5 p.m., plunged in utter darkness, and the citizens had to light the gas in all the streets. The darkness was unusually dense and chill, giving a sensation as though a tremendous hail storm had passed very near. Three times did the phenomena appear and then pass away, leaving at last the sun shining as brightly as ever. The telegraph wires ceased to work at the time. In other parts of the State this commotion developed into an awful tornado. At Galeburg and Shanghai a fearful devastation happened, with loss of life in the latter place and the destruction of fifteen dwellings, school houses, and two churches.

Services commenced in the Second Advent Church, a new building completed last fall, at 4 o'clock, p.m. As the people were tending their way from their farms and cottages to church the sun was shining brightly, although clouds were seen in the heavens. It was a day not now common in this State at this time of the year. The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Hurd, ascended the sacred pulpit and commenced his discourse, which was not interrupted until it was nearly through, when the evidences of the coming disaster began to be apparent. First it was perfectly still, and then a noise was heard in the distance as of the roaring of a mighty cataract. The windows began to shake, and some one called out from his seat, "Mr. Hurd, a bad storm is coming up." The minister answered, "Never mind the storm; there is a day coming when there will be a storm compared with which this will be nothing. I will be through soon." Just then the hail and wind commenced breaking in the window lights, and in almost an instant the windows of the church, sash and all, were torn out.

The only two persons who succeeded in getting out were George Vern and Harrison Wixor, who were instantly killed. The building reeled like a drunken man, but none could get out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash came and with a deafening sound mingled with the shrieks of the pent-up people, timbers, scantling and all came down with a sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the congregation—men, women and children. Some had skulls broken, others arms, others received internal injuries from which they can never recover. There are several who did not receive a scratch, but nearly all were more or less injured.

Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church, but owing to the non-arrival of the minister the services were postponed. This church was also entirely demolished.

So awe-struck were the people of Chicago at the sudden apparition of darkness that in an editorial the *Republican* observes:—"Probably no one of the many persons enveloped by the darkness which fell upon this city with such mysterious swiftness on Tuesday afternoon but felt an indescribable awe at the sudden visitation. In one moment of time, without warning, as if the sun had suddenly expended its illuminating power, the light of the day began to fade out of the sky, and night to descend upon the earth, as it were, a mist, while a startling chilliness permeated the air as if the extinguishment of our central orb had instantly deprived our system of worlds of its boon of warmth."

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**Poetry.**  
**A Sabbath Night.**  
I love this holy night. The forest leaves  
Beneath the moonlight dew are shining low,  
And faintly glowing in the starlight pale,  
As if the vision came from their own place,  
Word of the spirit light. The moonlight gleam  
Has hushed the melancholy music now,  
The weary winds are slumbering in the  
heavens,  
Or keeping sacred vigils on the cloud  
Far glimmering in the sunset—all is still  
Save that the distant waves are murmuring  
To the lost angel wandering his sad lot  
Of exile from the blessed.

It is sweet,  
At such an hour, to wander out beneath  
The eternal sky, to gaze into its depths,  
And picture angel-spirits on airy feet  
To listen to the songs that they are singing  
To fancy a car to wander down to earth  
From the far gates of Eden, and to feel  
The deep and gentle spirit that pervades,  
The blessed air, sink like a holy spell  
Upon the souls of the troubled waters.

Hark! the bell  
Tells of the midnight hour, how glorious  
And yet how lonely is the face of things  
At this still hour of rapturous Vale and hill,  
And plain, and stream, and lake, and ancient  
wood.  
Now in the distance, and Religion rests  
Upon them like a mantle. O, I love,  
On eyes like this, to kneel in twilight  
At Nature's altar. The gentle dew that  
leaves  
My brow, 'twere God's own baptism, and each  
voice  
That speaks in myrtle cloquence from sky,  
And earth, and earth, and ocean, calls the soul  
To mingle with the holiness of heaven.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**Ingenuity—A Reliable Improvised Alarm.**  
We believe our readers will be as much interested and amused as we were on the perusal of the following from a "Down East" correspondent of the *Scientific American*.  
"Once stopped overnight at the house of a friend. It was desirable that we should take an early train next morning, and notwithstanding the assurance of the servant that we should be called bright and early, I felt anxious on retiring lest we should not rise in time; I therefore bet myself to devising an alarm. The only 'base of preparation' was my watch. This I opened the face of, exposing the hands, and laid it back down on the toilet table. The hour hand only was available to produce the action that should give the alarm, the minute hand having many revolutions to make ere the appointed hour. A blade at each end of my pocket-knife was opened and the handle supported on three pennies (piled one on top of the other) so that it should be balanced, and at the same time have the blades on a line with the face, one blade resting lightly on the figure 4—the minute hand passing over it in its revolutions. The object of this arrangement was to cause the hour hand on arriving at 4, to come in contact with the blade; and the knife balanced, the hand would have sufficient power to move on its pivot (the pennies), the opposite end of the knife, of course having a reverse motion. I next drew a pin into the end of the handle of our hair brush, and balanced it on the edge of the table, just so that it would topple over were not the end of the pin in it held down gently by the head of the pin coming under the blade at the end of the knife opposite the watch. I had previously tied one end of my handkerchief to the handle of the brush; the other end I secured to the comb, with which I propped up the heavy lid of a fancy box that sat on the table, leaving some 'slack' between the brush and comb. The machine was now 'set,' and the expected operation was this: The hour hand should push the blade resting on the figure 4; the other blade would have a corresponding motion, and slip off the head of the pin in the brush handle; this would allow the brush, balanced on the edge of the table, to tilt and fall, the slack in the handkerchief allowing it to acquire sufficient momentum in falling to pull out the comb supporting the heavy lid of the fancy box, which should fall 'with a loud noise.' These things really came to pass at the appointed hour, and we were roused from our slumber in time for the early train, and went on our way rejoicing."

**How Dickens and Bulwer Write.**  
From a paper on "Busy Brains," in the *Atlantic*, we extract the following:—  
Dickens' favourite time for composition is said to be in the morning. Powell, in his "Notice of Living Authors of England," says that he writes until about one or two o'clock, when he luncs, and afterwards takes a walk for a couple of hours, returns to dinner, and gives the evening to his own or a friend's fireside. Sometimes his method of labour is more intermittent and uncommittal. Of his delightful little Christmas book, "The Chimes," the author says, in a letter to a friend, that he shut himself up for one month close and tight over it.  
"All my affections and passions got twisted and knotted up in it, and I became as haggard as a murderer long before I wrote 'The End.' When I had done that, like 'The man of Thessaly,' who, having scratched his eyes out in a quick-set hedge plunged into a bramble bush to scratch them in again, I fled to Venice to recover the composure I had disturbed." When his mind began to outline a new novel, with vague thoughts rife within him, he goes "wandering about at night into the strangest places," he says, "seeking rest and finding none."  
Bulwer accomplishes his voluminous productions in about three hours a day, usually from ten to one, and seldom later, writing all with his own hand. Composition was at first very laborious to him, but he gave himself sedulously to mastering its difficulties, and is said to have rewritten some of his briefest productions eight, or nine times before publication. He now writes very rapidly, averaging, it is said, twenty octavo pages a day. He says of himself, in a letter to a friend:—"I literalize away the morning, ride at three, go to bed at five, dine at six, and get through the evening as I best may, sometimes by correcting a proof."

**Agriculture.**  
**Hints about Work.**  
**Last Year's Work.**—It is to be avoided. Take time, do all kinds of work thoroughly and well. If not present, let everything ordered to be done pass under your inspection soon after it is finished.  
**A Watch on the Markets.**—We have almost always either something to sell or something to buy; hence it is always well to watch the fluctuation of prices, and take advantage of them, if possible.  
**Labour.**—Hire more labour, take risks of this kind. If work is well planned, and judiciously carried out, the more there is done, the better off you will be. If money at interest pays, but labour ought to pay fifty per cent better.  
**Working Stock.**—Groom horses daily and thoroughly; rub them dry if they come wet to the stable, either from perspiration or rain. Feed regularly, and when cool, give water. It is well to let a stall of water stand where the horse can drink during the night if he wishes to. Oxen should be well brushed off every day like a horse. They are the best for it, and endure more fatigue. If hard worked eight hours a day, it is all that should be expected of oxen. Give long noons and good fodder.  
**Corn.**—When there is a good strong growth of grass, turn the cows to pasture, but not before. Calves, wearing muzzles set with nails which are well sharpened, but not slender pointed, may run with their dams without danger of their sucking. Cows "coming in" on full food, often make more milk than their udders have capacity to retain, if milked but twice a day. Neglect to milk often causes not only the loss of a pint or two which leaks out daily, but induces a tendency in the cow to secrete less, entailing a loss through the year.  
**Sheep.**—Shearing festivals and matches, and sporting at which prizes are offered for heaviest and best fleeces, are the order of the day, and very useful. Sheep breeders should plan to attend some of them. It is best for the sheep to shear them unwashed, and early in the present month, if the weather seems settled. If you are obliged to wash in order to get a fair price for the wool, do so, but expose the sheep as little as possible. Farmers ought to tub-wash their wool, and save the rich fertilizing liquid. Shelter sheep for a few days, both from scorching sun and frost. In turning sheep to pasture, if the grass is well grown, exercise caution with valuable animals, for fresh grass is purgative, and the sheep often fall off in flesh for a few days, if changed suddenly from hay to grass.  
**Spring Grazing.**—As a rule, it is best to let at least oats and barley go, unless they are sowed by or before the first week in May. Wheat may be put in a little later on soil very well prepared, but do not neglect the preparation, except on rich land; apply fine manure, ploughed under lightly; harrow thoroughly, adding a dressing of guano, superphosphate, fish guano, or bone dust, with the seed.  
**The Corn Crop.**—Be sure of your seed. It should be early, uniform, and adapted to your land. Manure heavily; plant all, except very large kinds, in drills rather than in hills with rows running both ways. A heavier stand is thus gained, and the ground well filled with roots. Be careful to have the rows very straight, and, to this end, use a marker.  
**Root crops.**—For beets, parsnips, carrots, or mangels, the ground must be deep, rich, and mellow. All the above named roots may be sown in May almost as well as earlier; carrots and parsnips, particularly, bear late sowing.  
**Potatoes.**—Finish planting before the middle of the month; it is unsafe to delay longer, though, if the season be a wet one like the last, June-planted potatoes may do tolerably well. Manure at the first or second hoeing with ashes and plaster, lime, or some concentrated manure, cast in small handfuls upon the plants, if backward, or the soil not rich.  
**Tobacco.**—During the month of May, give the seed bed great care, weeding, watering, etc.  
**Soiling Crops.**—Sow corn for soiling, using preferably some large-stalked, sweet variety—Stowell's Evergreen or R. I. Asylum. Sow 12 kernels to the foot, in drills about 2 1/2 feet apart. Continue to sow at intervals of about two weeks. No crop is so good for cows in summer, and no other is needed if there is enough of thickly sown corn provided.  
**Grass and clover** may be sown upon winter and spring grain early in the month, with very good results. Sown alone on well-harrowed fallow soil, they will do well also. Old "hide-bound" or mossy meadows, full of weeds, or bare grass, may have new life put in them by a thorough tearing to pieces with a harrow, giving a dressing of 25 or 30 bushels of lime, followed by yard manure, or compost, and a fresh seeding with clover and grass.  
**Weeds.**—The warfare begins this month—push it forward. "Whenever you see a head, hit it;"—as is the order of the day at the Donnybrook fair—or better yet, wherever you can find a root, kill it. Remember, weeds may be killed by the thousands in the seed leaf, with the same labour and less thought than will be required to kill them by scores after they have grown. When very small, even stirring the soil in moist weather kills many; when large, unless great pains are taken, though uprooted, a slight rain will revive them, and they will mature seed as if transplanted for their own good.  
**Birds and Insects.**—Some birds may still be attracted by bird-houses, though most have their nests already built. Do all possible to encourage a feeling of security on their part. They are our best allies in the warfare against insects of all hurtful kinds. Look out for the pests of the tent-caterpillar; destroy when the worms are housed.—*Am. Agriculturist.*  
**Experiment in Pig Feeding.**—A. R. writes to the *American Agriculturist*:—"I took a pig that weighed 12 lbs., put him in a tight pen, and fed him 3 bushels of corn chop, and gave him cold water to drink. After eating the three bushels of corn his weight was 72 lbs., showing a gain of 60 pounds."

**VARIETIES.**  
PARIS has a newspaper entitled *Heaven's Journal*.  
REAR-ADMIRAL T. HARTY died on Wednesday at 81.  
THERE are 1171 adherents of the Mormon Church in London.  
BEAUTY, like truth, never is so glorious as when it goes the plainest.  
J. ROSS BROWN, Minister to China, was formerly a printer on the Columbus (Ohio) *Register*.  
NEARLY 200 Arabs are digging for the remains of ancient Jericho, and the supposed site of an English camp.  
ABOUT 1,300 persons were present in the Wesleyan Methodist Church Ottawa on night to hear Rev. Mr. Pappas, from England.  
MRS. SCOTT-SIMMONS (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) has engaged, for a sum of upwards of £13,000, to travel a year in America, performing four times a week.  
"A man in Buffalo advertises a raffle for his wife, tickets 25 cents. He adds that she is a good housekeeper and is willing to play with any one who may draw her."  
WE are to take as much pains to be what we ought, as we do to disguise what we are, we might appear like ourselves, without being at the trouble of any disguise at all.  
A WESTERN paper cruelly says: "Our member of Congress has made a great speech—one of his very best. It was written for him by a graduate of this office, and the shatter and delivery do credit to both parties."  
SHANE TREES.—The village of Orillia has taken the vote of the ratepayers on a By-law for encouraging the planting of shade trees (in the streets). There was only one vote against the By-law. It is expected a large number of ornamental trees will be planted this spring.  
A YOUNG Indian maid, visiting a flouring mill in Winona, Minnesota, surreptitiously got hold of the stencils and decorated her white blanket with "Ellsworth's choice," in bright, red letters, after which she strutted down street, to the eventual horror of the bachelor Ellsworth who owns the mill.  
THERE is a report of a dreadful case of torture by the rajah of Mysore in India, in order to induce a man to make a confession about a theft that had taken place, a lot of warts fastened, mouth downwards, on the man's stomach. After suffering this shocking and inhuman treatment the poor wretch was brought out and mercilessly beaten by the head constable in the presence of the European inspector. (The case is before the deputy-magistrate.)  
Some merchants went to an Eastern sovereign, and exhibited for sale several very fine horses. The King admired them and bought them; he moreover gave the merchants a lot of rupees to purchase more horses for him. The King one day, in a sportive manner, ordered the vicer to make out a list of all the fools in his dominions. He did so, and put his Majesty's name at the head of them. The King asked why. He replied, "Because you entrusted a line of rupees to men you don't know, and who will never come back."—*By Ay*, but suppose they should come back?—Then I shall erase your name and insert theirs.  
NARROW-MINDED PEOPLE.—Narrow-minded people are obstructive; to their minds, all good is centred in themselves or others, in what they are or what they believe. Their politics only can be right; their government the only safe one; their religion the only true one. Save us always from narrow-minded people, who make their own arm-chair the centre of the world, who persistently refuse to look through any other spectacles than their own; who pool pool all that other people think or say. They are bad-tempered, too, as a rule, cannot stand contradiction, get into a rage at opposition and like to be social lions.  
FROSTING BLOWN UP.—The propeller *Cushman*, while leaving Buffalo harbour this morning, was totally destroyed by the bursting of her boiler. Twelve men are missing, and a number injured. It is supposed about 30 people were on the boat at the time of the disaster. One was blown clear over the elevator, and fell to the ground a horrible spectacle. The *Cushman* arrived at Buffalo yesterday, to discharge a deck load, and was leaving for Port Colborne to discharge 22,000 bushels of grain. She was a large craft, and must have been valuable. The pecuniary loss we have not learned.  
A PAXTON author, finding his reputation impeded by the hostility of the critics, resolved to adopt a little stratagem to assist him in gaining fame and money in spite of his enemies. He dressed himself in workmanlike attire, and repaired to a distant province, where he took lodgings at a farmer's shop; in which he did a little work every day at the forge and anvil. But the greater part of his time was secretly devoted to the composing of three large volumes of poetry and essays, which he published as the works of a journeyman blacksmith. The poems of this "child of Nature," this "untutored genius," "inspired son of Vulcan," as he was now called, were immediately praised by the critics, and were soon purchased by everybody. The harmless deceit filled the pockets of the poor poet, who laughed to see the critics writing incessant praise on an author whose every former effort they made a point of abusing.  
A CHICAGO paper says: We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day, returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do: Yesterday we saw a sight that froze our muscles with horror. A blackbird, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, came very near running over a burke and two children. There would have been one of the most heart-rending catastrophes ever recorded, had not the nurse with wonderful foresight, left the children at home before the wretch out, and providentially stepped into a drug store just before the black passed. Then, too, the blackman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and turning about strove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favoring circumstances, a dotting father, a loving mother, affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses. The new reporter will be retained.

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Pasteboard, &c.; Blotting Paper,	Ladies Portfolios;
Bill Paper, Letter Files;	Work Boxes in variety;
Pens—Fine Points & Broad Points;	Marbles—Glass, Stone, and China;
Pencils, Penholders;	Toys; Dolls; Toys;
Wafers, Sealing Wax, Mucilage,	Fish-hooks, Lines, and Floats;
Inks—Red, Blue, and Black!	Belt Buckles, &c.

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LEISURE HOUR,	SUNDAY AT HOME,	YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,
FAMILY HERALD,	SUNDAY MAGAZINE,	ENGLISH MECHANIC,
GOOD WORDS,	CODEY,	MRS. DEMOREST,
HARPERS,	FRANK LESLIE,	BALLOU'S MONTHLY.

**BOOKS BOUND TO ORDER.**  
REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
"NEWMARKET COURIER" OFFICE.  
December 26, 1867.

**SYKES & ELVIDGE,**  
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**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY**  
Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found  
Nails, Glaz and Putty, Loos and Tight Joint Butts,  
Morice and Riv Locks, Blind Trimmings,  
Brass and Mineral Knobs, Brads, Screws, &c., &c.,  
Latches and Door Handles, &c., &c., &c.  
We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

**Cutlery.** Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks,  
**Cutlery.** Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors.  
A large stock of Pocket Knives.  
Also, a general assortment of  
**CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,**  
Carvers of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Lighthouses, Handles, Plated and Brass Butts.—A general assortment of  
**Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps,**  
Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Felloe and Web Saws;  
**FIRMER SOCKET, DUOK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE**  
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**General Hardware:**  
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Waggon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tongues, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steadyards, Sad-iron, Hooks and Hinges, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axes, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.  
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Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper Wares.  
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Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.  
You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.  
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Newmarket, December 29, 1867. (1-1)

**Straw Hats Cleaned, Dyed and Altered.**  
Trimmed Bonnets. **MISS POOL,** Embroidery Silks.  
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Feathers, Ribbons. Mantle and Dress, Berlin and Wools.  
Mantles. MAKER. Braids. Beads.  
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Japanned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.  
Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving  
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Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Unpatented Frying Pans, Sad or Smooth Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring Balances, Skewers, &c.  
Japanned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.  
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